

PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

SANITARY SURVEYOR

1948.

**F. W. GAVIN,**  
M.D. Ch. B. (Edin.) D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

**J. A. SEDGWICK,**  
A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A.  
Sanitary Surveyor.



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MANSION HOUSE,  
PENRITH,

18th June, 1949.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Penrith Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Miss Dickinson and Members.

I have pleasure in presenting my Thirteenth Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1948.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health contained in Circular 3/49 dated 17th January, 1949 and on the lines indicated in Circulars 170/47 dated 31st December, 1947, the report is again curtailed.

The population is estimated at 11,550 by the Registrar General a decrease of 30 on that given at mid-year 1947 ; in my first Annual Report the population was estimated at 11,460 (1936) and it will be observed that the figures have hardly altered at all in 13 years—a static population.

The birth rate at 17.83 is the same as the England and Wales rate (17.9).

A favourable feature is the low death rate at 10.99, again similar to that for England and Wales.

There has not been a maternal death or death from Puerperal Causes since the year 1943, but the Infantile Mortality Rate at 43.68 was up on 1947 (25.64) and higher than that for England and Wales (34).

During the period 1936 to the date of writing this letter there have been only 2 deaths recorded from Measles, one in 1938, the other this year (1949) ; although there were 111 cases of Measles notified in 1948 there were fortunately no deaths.

Whooping Cough was responsible for 1 death and the records over the years show that this disease is more deadly than Measles especially for young children.

Two cases of Infantile Paralysis occurred in 1948 and fortunately both of the children concerned made good recoveries ; it is noted that the disease is not at present epidemic in England and Wales.

Once more we had no cases of Diphtheria recorded and the last case notified in this area was in December, 1944.

Among the chief causes of death Heart Disease again easily heads the list with 50 deaths, and Cancer with 21 deaths comes next ; intracranial vascular lesions which includes Cerebral Haemorrhage was responsible for 17 deaths.

WATER :—Details of the water undertakings are given in the Water Engineer's Report.

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE :—The Council have under consideration several necessary schemes for Sewaerge and Sewage disposal and particularly urgent is the need at both High Hesket and Skirwith.

No new works of sewage and sewage disposal were undertaken in 1948.

Inspections under the Factories Act 1937 have been carried out during the year and defects found have been remedied.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Miss Dickinson and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. GAVIN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the District (in acres)	...	...	...	...	181,531
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	3,302
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£48,235
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£196	15s. 3d.
Registrar General's estimate of the population	...	...	...	...	11,550

Live Births—	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	... 113	81	...	194
Illegitimate	... 4	8	...	12
			—	
			206	
			—	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	17.83
Birth Rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	17.9

Still Births—	Male.	Female.	Total	
Legitimate	... 2	2	...	4
Illegitimate	... —	—	...	—
			—	
			4	
			—	
Rate per 1,000 (total births, live and still)	...	...	...	19.04

Deaths—	Male.	Female.	Total	
	57	70	127	
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	10.99
Death rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	10.8
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under one year :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	43.68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	43.68
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	Nil
Infantile death rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	34

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	21
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	Nil



### VITAL STATISTICS.

I am indebted to Dr. Kenneth Fraser, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following vital statistics :—

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Administrative County of Cum- berland	19.4	11.6	37
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Work- ington and Whitehaven)	19.2	11.7	36
Rural Districts of Cumberland	19.5	11.6	37
Rural District of Penrith	17.83	10.99	43.68
England and Wales	17.9	10.8	34

# INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1948.

Net Deaths from Stated Causes at ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 mths.	Total under 1 year
Premature Birth .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobar Pneumonia .. ..	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Broncho Pneumonia .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-Enteritis .. ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Cardiac Failure .. ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis (Spina Bifida)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Cerebral Anoxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pyloric Stenosis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Atelectasis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS .. ..	4	1	1	-	6	2	1	-	-	9

Three infantile deaths occurred at the County Maternity Home, Penrith, one at Penrith Cottage Hospital, one at City General Hospital, Carlisle, and four at home.

It will be noted that Pneumonia was responsible for four of these deaths.

The infantile mortality rate was 43.68 and the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 34.0.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The provision of Health Services in the Area is as follows :—

1. The Medical Officer of Health for the Area has a similar appointment with the Penrith Urban District Council, and he also acts as an Assistant County Medical Officer for the Cumberland County Council. His qualifications are M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin. & Glasg.).

The Sanitary Surveyor has a full-time appointment. His qualifications include the Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

An Architect is also engaged and this official is employed on the Council's Housing Programme.

Three unqualified assistants are engaged in the work of the department.

Five workmen are employed in attending to the water supplies in the area, one of whom is employed permanently as Filter House Attendant at the Headworks Filtration Plant at Dowthwaite Head.

Two workmen are employed to collect refuse and salvage.

2. With regard to Laboratory facilities and Hospital Services, no changes have been made during the period under review.

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES OF THE AREA.

No action has been taken by the County Council in pursuance of Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, nor has any action been taken under Section 307 or Section 320 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

I am obliged to Mr. J. A. Sedgwick, Sanitary Surveyor, for the following report :—

### **Water Supplies.**

Samples of water are regularly taken from all the Council's supplies for both chemical and bacteriological examination, and a satisfactory standard of water for domestic consumption is maintained. Occasionally samples of water from the small village



schemes on the East Fellsides show slight pollution caused by animals grazing in the vicinity. This pollution is only of slight duration and is cleared up almost at once. Normally, all the water supplied by the Council is of a pure and wholesome nature, and none of the supplies show any signs of plumbo-solvency.

The following table divided into various Parishes gives particulars of the population, number of dwelling-houses, and the number of dwelling-houses connected with the public service main:—  
(a) direct to the houses and (b) by means of standpipes.

Parish	Population	No. of Houses	No. of Houses supplied	Population Served. Direst to House	From Standpipe
Ainstable ...	529	152	127	418	24
Castle Sowerby	535	101	94	498	—
Catterlen ...	251	85	85	251	—
Culgaith ...	667	178	175	627	14
Dacre ...	876	276	261	824	6
Glassonby ...	346	93	85	316	—
Gt. Salkeld ...	368	118	98	302	6
Greystoke ...	438	150	144	410	10
Hesket ...	2045	554	508	1835	40
Hunsonby ...	375	105	101	360	—
Hutton ...	348	95	90	330	—
Kirkoswald ...	798	229	167	562	20
Langwathby ...	473	165	157	432	8
Lazonby ...	622	197	180	558	10
Matterdale ...	640	185	64	221	—
Mungrisdale	372	102	69	251	—
Ousby ...	380	103	95	350	—
Skelton ...	903	257	242	832	18
Threlkeld ...	584	157	119	426	10
Total	11,550	3,302	2,861	9,803	166

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen that 86.6% of the total population of the area is in receipt of a piped water supply from the Council's mains, and that only 541 houses out of a total of 3,302 do not benefit from the Council's supply.

It has been the Council's policy in recent years to provide piped water for the whole of their extensive and scattered area, predominantly agricultural in character, comprising 67 villages and hamlets, and they were of the opinion that there was sufficient water available at the various sources to enable them to do this. However, the enormously increased requirements of the agricultural industry during the past years have caused the Council's extensive schemes to be modified, and if a comprehensive scheme of supply to every part of the Rural Area is to be carried out, additional sources of supply will be required.

The average daily consumption throughout the area amounts to 650,000 gallons per day, and this is still increasing. The Council are conscious that wastage of water is a very real problem in rural areas, and, in consequence of the general shortage of water at times of peak demand, waste water prevention and detection is maintained at a very high level. The Council are now carrying out a comprehensive scheme for the metering of supplies to agricultural holdings, and this work is proceeding as rapidly as labour and material will allow. Nearly 400 such meters are now installed, the result being a more equitable distribution of available water, although no appreciable diminution of demand has resulted.

Reservoir accommodation in this area presents a very real problem. When all these reservoirs were constructed the district was predominantly stock-rearing in character, and both the distribution mains and storage reservoirs were built having regard to this fact. The rapid swing over to dairying has resulted in an entirely changed demand for water as well as a much increased demand. Water is particularly required at two periods in the day for milk cooling purposes, and this abnormal demand throughout the whole length of the Council's distribution mains results in consumers in high-lying parts of the area suffering shortages or intermittency of supplies over varying periods. This is caused by the fact that the distribution mains are of insufficient diameter to meet the increased demand, and the holding capacity of the reservoirs is insufficient.

Consumers suffering from shortage or intermittency of supplies in this manner have been advised to instal small storage tanks on their own premises, and these have proved extremely valuable.

During the year, the work of laying the 8 ins. diameter trunk main from Bullfell Collecting Chamber to Murrah Cross Roads, and from thence in 6 ins. diameter pipes to High Larches and Berrier Reservoirs has been completed. This new extension will provide an additional 70,000 to 80,000 gallons of water, to supplement supplies in an area badly affected by any short period of drought. In addition the work of enlarging Hewer Hill Reservoir from 65,000 to 500,000 gallons is practically complete, and this should get rid of the storage difficulty in that area.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

No new sewerage schemes have been commenced in the area but the Council's consulting engineers have carried out detailed surveys in the following villages for which schemes of sewage disposal are now being prepared and will be submitted for the approval of the Ministry in due course :—

High Hesket  
Blencowe.  
Kirkoswald  
Armathwaite  
Ainstable  
Motherby  
Skirwith

Remedial measures have been carried out by the Surveyor to improve conditions in Laithes Village and at Scalehouses, and the serious nuisances existing there have now been satisfactorily dealt with.

In the absence of extensive sewerage systems throughout the area, owners of properties converting privies to the water carriage system instal their own private septic tanks, and these prove very satisfactory in operation.

### Refuse Collection.

Collections throughout the area are still carried out on a monthly basis, but a scheme is now being prepared for a fortnightly collection throughout the area. The Council have taken delivery of a new C.K. 3 Karrier refuse vehicle, and when this is in operation, the speed of collection will be materially improved.

Periodical inspections are made of all the tips in the area, and infestations both by rats and crickets have been dealt with satisfactorily.

### Schools.

Regular inspections are made of all schools in the area, and at the majority of these sanitary conditions are satisfactory. There are a number of schools however where conditions leave much to be desired, and repeated representations are made for improvements to be carried out. The conditions at Ivegill School are now as satisfactory as they can reasonably be made. So far as Plumpton



School is concerned pail closets are emptied regularly by an adjoining Authority and it is expected that proper water closets will be installed at Hutton Marr in the near future. The conditions at High Hesket are still very unsatisfactory. This school would appear to be grossly overcrowded by children from a much larger area than would reasonably be expected to attend, and the closet accommodation, of the pail type, is sadly inadequate.

At the time of making this report however, the School Manager<sup>s</sup> have agreed to provide additional accommodation, and this work will be put in hand shortly. Owing to the total absence of sewage disposal facilities in the village of High Hesket, it is not possible to instal water closets. A scheme for the proper sewerage of High Hesket is now in an advanced state of preparation, and will be carried out as soon as the necessary permission is received.

### **Factories Act, 1937.**

Regular inspections of all factories in the area are carried out, and any irregularities found have been remedied.

### **Shops Act, 1934.**

These premises are periodically inspected, attention being paid to the proper storage of foodstuffs, particularly perishable goods. Owners are instructed in the care required to maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene in the handling of foodstuffs, and particular attention is paid to the provision of metal containers with fitted lids for receiving all waste material.

### **Disinfection and Disinfestation.**

Careful disinfection is carried out after all notified cases of infectious disease, and at all other times when required by the Medical Officer of Health.

There has been no occasion when it has been necessary to deal with infestations by bed bugs, or with filthy or verminous premises.

### **Inspection and supervision, food premises, cowsheds and dairies.**

Continual inspections are made of all the above premises in order to maintain a proper standard of cleanliness in all cases, and advice and instructions are regularly given in such cases where the standard falls below the level required in this area.

The upgrading of farms from the production of ungraded milk to designated milk is proceeding satisfactorily, and many premises are now in the course of reconstruction to bring them up to the requisite standard for the production of this class of milk,

## Milk Sampling.

During the year 497 samples of milk were taken from various tuberculin tested, accredited, school and ungraded producers in the area, the results of examinations being as under :—

### From Schools—

Samples taken ...	49
Samples satisfactory	28

### From T.T. Producers—

Samples taken ...	318
Samples satisfactory	235

### From Accredited Producers—

Samples taken ...	25
Samples satisfactory	12

### From Ungraded Producers—

Samples taken ...	22
Samples satisfactory	11

### From Ungraded Producers— (T.T. Qualifying).

Samples taken ...	83
Samples Satisfactory	61

Total number of Samples taken ...	497
Total number of satisfactory Samples	347

These results show an improvement of the quality of milk produced compared with the figures for 1947. There has been an improvement in the quality of milk supplied to schools in the area, but the method of distribution, particularly the times at which it is available at the various schools leaves much to be desired.

In the course of food inspection, the following items of food-stuffs have been condemned as being totally unfit for human consumption :—

Wet Fish ...	9 stones.
Peas ...	4 tins.
Steak ...	2 tins
Tomatoes ...	2 tins
Evap. Milk ...	3 tins,



### Ice Cream.

There are only two producers of ice cream in the area. Each of these are now aware of the Heat Treatment Regulations and the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 (Sections 13 and 14). Regular inspections have been made of the premises on which these producers make ice cream, and samples are frequently taken to ensure that any ice cream produced in this area is in a clean and wholesome condition.

### New Houses.

The Council are making steady progress with their housing programme, and, after taking into account the limited amount of labour available in the form of local contractors, the small number of houses being constructed on each site and the often practically interminable delays before sites can be approved, it will be realised that the Council are losing no time in this sphere of work.

Since the cessation of the last war, the following houses have been completed by the Council, and are now occupied, largely by agricultural workers :—

Lazonby	6
Langwathby	8
Culgaith	8
Hunsonby	6
Newbiggin	8
Stainton	6
Low Hesket	6
Calthwaite	8
Edenhall	1
Greystoke	6
Gt. Salkeld	2
Renwick	2
	—
Total	67
	—

In addition there has been a certain limited number of new houses built by private enterprise, mainly by farmers providing cottages for their own agricultural workers, and by other persons gravely in need of housing accommodation. Each application for a licence to build privately is very carefully considered, and only granted when the Council are satisfied that their own housing programme will not be affected by such private development.

Since the War twelve houses and five bungalows have been completed by private enterprise, and licences have been issued for the erection of four more dwellings.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Summary of Inspections Made.

Workshops	...	...	...	...	22
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	620
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	Nil
Petrol Stores	...	...	...	...	55
Carbide Stores	...	...	...	...	6
Works in Progress—New Drains &c.	...	...	...	...	405
New Buildings	...	...	...	...	194
General Inspections	...	...	...	...	610
Inspections <i>re</i> Complaints received	...	...	...	...	130
Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	250
Inspection of Schools	...	...	...	...	50

### Works Carried Out.

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	Nil
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	23
New Spouting fixed	...	...	...	...	27
Air Drains fixed	...	...	...	...	5
Floors relaid and repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Walls repaired or cemented	...	...	...	...	73
Scullery Sinks trapped	...	...	...	...	16
Water Closets constructed	...	...	...	...	51
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Drains constructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	73
Sewers and Drains repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	52
New Septic Tanks built	...	...	...	...	31
Water Supplies carried to Houses	...	...	...	...	5
New Baths fixed	...	...	...	...	43
Cowsheds improved	...	...	...	...	52
New Cowsheds built	...	...	...	...	11
New Cooling-houses erected	...	...	...	...	27
New Houses completed	...	...	...	...	38
Houses altered or repaired	...	...	...	...	175
New Windows fixed	...	...	...	...	17
New Ceilings put up or repaired	...	...	...	...	43
New Slop Sinks fitted to Houses	...	...	...	...	19
Obstructed Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	43
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	92

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases.	AGES.										TOTAL.	Admitted to Isolati'n Hosp	Deaths.
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	1	1	5	3	9	1	3	..	..	..	23	21
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	10
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Measles .. .. .	..	13	9	8	11	54	12	1	1	2	..	111	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	5	1	1	2	2	15	6	..	..	1	..	33	1
										Totals		180	23
													2

### Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-three cases were notified during 1948 compared with three in 1947, and thirteen of these cases were in the Kirkoswald area.

The first case in the latter area occurred in March; this patient had come from the Dalston district only a few days prior to the onset of symptoms.

Five cases in Kirkoswald were notified at the end of July and two cases in August, all during the period of School closure for the Summer Holidays. There were two further cases in September and three in November.

Only 5 of these Kirkoswald cases were school children, 7 were of pre-school age and 1 was over 15 years of age.

It is interesting to note that in two families there was apparently a household spread—one family with 4 cases were living under grossly overcrowded conditions, and the other family also with 4 cases were domiciled in a smallholding situated about 2 miles from Kirkoswald village in an isolated area.

Four cases were notified in Culgaith district during October and November.

The remaining six cases were scattered throughout an area ranging from Motherby and Blencowe to Skelton and Calthwaite.

Altogether twenty-one cases were removed to Fairhill Isolation Hospital the usual disinfection was carried out and all cases made a good recovery.

### Diphtheria.

For the fourth year in succession there were no cases of this disease in the district, and the following table shows the number notified and deaths from this cause which have occurred during the past 20 years :—

Year.	Cases.					Deaths.
1929	...	...	11	...	...	2
1930	...	...	2	...	...	Nil
1931	...	...	8	...	...	Nil
1932	...	...	2	...	...	1
1933	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
1934	...	...	7	...	...	2



Year.			Cases.			Deaths.
1935	...	...	5	...	...	Nil
1936	...	...	8	...	...	Nil
1937	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
1938	...	...	3	...	...	Nil
1939	...	...	2	...	...	Nil
1940	...	...	1	...	...	Nil
1941	...	...	1	...	...	Nil
1942	...	...	3	...	...	1
1943	...	...	2	...	...	Nil
1944	...	...	4	...	...	Nil
1945	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
1946	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
1947	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
1948	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil

### Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The National Campaign against this disease was continued on similar lines to those adopted in previous years, but with the coming into force of the National Health Service Act on 5th July, 1948, the administration of this work now rests with the County Council.

At 31st December, 1947 it was estimated that approximately 54.3% of children under 5 years of age, and 95.8% of schoolchildren had been immunised.

### Influenza.

In view of an epidemic of Influenza which swept over parts of Europe during the late autumn and winter of 1948, the following table showing the number of deaths attributed to this cause during the past 15 years in the Penrith Rural Area may be of interest :—

Year.			Number of Deaths.
1948	...	...	1
1947	...	...	2
1946	...	...	1
1945	...	...	4
1944	...	...	3
1943	...	...	10
1942	...	...	Nil
1941	...	...	Nil
1940	...	...	Nil
1939	...	...	3
1938	...	...	1
1937	...	...	9
1936	...	...	Nil
1935	...	...	Nil
1934	...	...	1



### **Acute Primary Pneumonia.**

Ten cases were reported compared with five in 1947, and one of these cases, an infant aged 1 month, died from this cause.

### **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.**

Two cases only occurred in 1948 contrasted with five in 1947 and the details are as follows:—

- (i) On 27th November, 1948 a small boy aged 2 years 11 months was notified—onset the previous day, when he had fallen down while playing in the yard at home.
- (ii) On 7th December, 1948 a girl aged  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years developed symptoms of paralysis with the onset on 5th December.

Both cases were admitted to Fairhill Isolation Hospital where they were later examined by the Orthopaedic Specialist from the County Health Department, and both cases very fortunately made good recoveries.

In this connection it is to be noted that Penrith Isolation Hospital is now equipped with an artificial lung and is therefore capable of dealing with cases of respiratory paresis.

### **Source of Infection.**

This was quite unknown and there were no links connecting the two cases—their homes were about 10 miles apart, and whereas one was a schoolchild the other was a pre-school age child.

All possible precautions were taken to avoid spread of infection and very careful disinfection was carried out at the homes concerned. Once again hygienic methods of preparing food and the importance of thorough cleansing of hands before preparing or handling food-stuffs was emphasized.

### **Measles.**

The epidemic of 1947 continued into 1948 throughout most of the Rural area and ceased in mid-February, only to re-appear at midsummer with a smaller incidence which dragged on to the end of the year with 111 cases in all. Fortunately there were no deaths from this cause.

### Whooping Cough.

There were 33 cases, with one death, a female child aged 4 months, who died from the complication of Broncho-Pneumonia.

The bulk of the cases occurred in the Autumn months and mainly in the Watermillock, Lazonby and Kirkoswald districts.

In view of the deadly nature of Whooping Cough's complications (e.g. Broncho-Pneumonia, etc.), the outcome of the experimental work of immunisation at present being undertaken in Manchester is awaited with considerable interest.

### TUBERCULOSIS CASES 1948.

AGES.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respir.		Respiratory		Non-Respir.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
To One year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 „ ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35 „ ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
35 to 45 „ ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45 to 55 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	3	—	1	2	1	—	—

No action has been necessary in respect of Tuberculosis amongst persons employed in the milk trade or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1948 is 35, an increase of 3 as compared with the number at the end of 1947.

10 new cases were added to the Register in 1948, and 2 of these cases were Servicemen discharged from H.M. Forces, one case occurred at the Merrythought Hostel, a Ukrainian, and another case was transferred from another area. Therefore 6 new cases acquired this infection in the Penrith Rural Area.

There were 3 pulmonary deaths, one at Blencathra Sanatorium, and no deaths were attributable to non-pulmonary tubercule, giving a death rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 0.51 for England and Wales.

Number of cases on the Register at the end of the year is 35.

Pulmonary.	Males.		Pulmonary.	Females.	
	Non-pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.	
14	...	6	10	...	5

### CANCER MORTALITY.

The deaths from this disease numbered 21 compared with 19 in 1947 and were 7 males and 14 females.

Alimentary System :—	Males.	Females.
Stomach	75 yrs.	69 yrs.
	—	72 yrs.
	—	60 yrs.
Colon	60 yrs.	75 yrs.
Liver	—	75 yrs.
Pancreas	74 yrs.	—
Rectum	60 yrs.	71 yrs.
	61 yrs.	52 yrs.
Reproductive System :—		
Ovarian	—	42 yrs.
Breast	—	77 yrs.
Uterus	—	52 yrs.
	—	64 yrs.
	—	80 yrs.
Prostate	81 yrs.	—
Lungs	—	49 yrs.
	—	38 yrs.
Scapula :—	70 yrs.	

TOTAL :—21.

The average age at death was  $64\frac{1}{2}$  yrs.

CAUSES OF DEATH AS GIVEN BY THE  
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	1	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	2	2	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	1	1
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (M) Uterus (F) ... ..	—	2	2
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	1	4	5
Cancer of Breast ... ..	—	1	1
Cancer of all other sites ... ..	6	7	13
Intracranial vascular lesions ... ..	7	10	17
Heart Diseases ... ..	23	27	50
Other diseases of the Circulatory System ... ..	6	3	9
Bronchitis ... ..	2	1	3
Pneumonia ... ..	2	2	4
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	1	—	1
Other digestive diseases ... ..	3	—	3
Nephritis ... ..	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases ... ..	—	3	3
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	1	—	1
Other violent causes... ..	2	1	3
All other causes ... ..	—	4	4
	57	70	127

FACTORIES.

	Number on Register	Inspections
Factories ... ..	51	118

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

	Found	Remedied
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	6	6

OUTWORK.

	Outworkers.
Wearing apparel ... ..	1





